

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

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## PROSPECTUS O F.

### The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully-felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideration in these respects.

#### POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "A Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

#### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country, and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

#### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

#### FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

#### UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

Royal street.....32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

#### POETRY.

##### THE GLORY OF LABOR.

BY CALME DUNK.

The brow of Labor wears a wreath  
Of honor, wrought by hands of love,  
Whose flowers shall triumph over death,  
And riper grow above.  
When God shall call the toiler hence,  
And crown him with his recompence,  
Then shall all stains of mortal sense,  
All imperfections die,  
And in their place shall shine the grace  
Of immortality.

When Toil makes Virtue's self his bride,  
And walks the path where angels might,  
Together walk, all-purified,  
Without one fear of blight.  
Then may the eyes of mortals see  
How pure, how Heaven-like can be  
Man's earthly glory, and how free  
From wanton shame and sin;

Then may we learn how brightly burn  
The soul's great fires within:

The lowliest creature of His hand  
May work great ends, toll not in vain;  
For every humble act is grand,  
It fits us free from stain.

The selfish monarch on his throne  
Who calls all victories his own,  
Tho' bought with blood and curse and groan,  
Let no man emulate;

Virtue alone hath ever shone  
Divinely pure and great.

Riches, and high degree, and power,  
Stamp not the value of the man;  
They may but live a short, weak hour  
They only mark the clan.

But Labor, if it be the right,  
Thought humble, in His equal sight,  
Is great as though it owned the might

Of crowns and wealth combined:

Its works, if pure, shall stand, endure,  
Long as th' immortal mind.

#### ADDRESS

##### —OF—

Peter H. Clark.

On the Anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies.

The 1st of August is fast taking a secondary place in the list of anniversaries kept by the colored people of this country.

We have now the 22nd of September, which marks the date of Mr. Lincoln's warning proclamation to the rebels of the South, marks the date when, turning from the conservative position which he held at the beginning of his administration, when he was willing to maintain slavery if thereby the Union might be maintained, he declared that he would absolutely and forever free the slaves of those who remained in rebellion after the 1st day of January, 1863.

We have now the 1st day of January, when we who sat in the darkness of slavery saw a great light, when the chains fell from the limbs of millions, and we who had been bondsmen, and outcasts in our native land, we raised to the grand dignity of free citizens of the Great Republic.

We have that auspicious day in April, when the proclamation of President Grant announced that two-thirds of the States had ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, and that not only were we free men, made so by the proclamation of Lincoln and guaranteed by the Thirteenth Amendment; not only citizens of the United States, made so by the Fourteenth Amendment, but that now we were endowed with the high privilege of making our opinions upon public affairs effective by casting our votes in the ballot box in common with the rest of our fellow-citizens.

The transition is bewildering. What people ever went with such speed from the auction block to the ballot box? What grand tributes to the excellence of republican institutions are the moderation and prudence of the freed people on the one hand and the cordial acceptance of the situation by the mass of the white people of the land on the other.

Finally, we have now the Fourth of July, which is the true anniversary of humanity. The germs of the West Indian emancipation, of the proclamations of Lincoln, of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, are all contained in the grand old Declaration, which asserts that "all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Those words, bravely

spoken and manfully maintained as they were by the fathers of the Revolutionary era, were the signal to the people of all nations, all kinds and all tongues to arise from the abyss of slavery into which they were plunged, and take their stand on the broad platform of equal and impartial liberty.

I look forward to the day when, ceasing to convene in these meetings, which represent a partial triumph of the great principles of liberty and justice, we will unite with the mass of our fellows in celebrating the ever glorious Fourth of July.

Yet the 1st of August was for a long time a date of vast significance to us. It was the anniversary of the only event in the long reach of the centuries which bore any token of hope to us as a people. Slavery was and had been the doom of all the children of Africa, until that glorious day, in 1834, when England set free the eight hundred thousand bondmen of her colonies. It was to us the wished for sign of a brighter future. It was the morning star, heralding the rise of the sun of our liberty.

What a long night it was. How despairingly we prayed, how bitterly we wept. The power of our enemies seemed invincible. Freedom seemed to lose everything, slavery to gain everything. We had the annexation of Texas, the area of slavery might be extended; we had the Mexican war, and the failure to enact the Wilmot Proviso; we had the Fugitive Slave Act; we had the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; we had the Kansas murders, and, finally, the slaveholder's rebellion. Here the tide was stayed. Slavery went down in a sea of blood, and we stand here to-day free men and free women. Those who sympathized with us when we sat in sackcloth and ashes, who bore our shame with us, are to-day filling the high places of the nation, while their opponents wander in exile, or creep at home seeking to hide their shame in dishonorable graves.

#### DUTIES DEVOLVING UPON US UNDER THE CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES.

But, fellow-citizens, we have with our new condition assumed new duties—duties which mean more than any mere rejoicing can mean. The friends of the Union and liberty have clothed us with the right of voting, that we may assist them in bearing up safely the ark of American liberty. We have the duty of depriving citizens of the United States of their liberty, the power to deny them the right of testifying in courts of justice, the power to deny them the right of educating their children, the power to deny their right to travel from State to State, the power to prevent the opening of railway connections between distant commercial cities, all this it means and more that is baleful.

Our Democratic platform admits the binding force of the recent amendments, but demands their strict construction. Like Ethan Spike, they are in favor of the amendments, but opposed to their enforcement.

Imagine a colored man approaching the ballot-box in some district where this Democratic idea of construction prevails. He is met by a committee of Democratic fellow-citizens, who assure him that in accordance with the recent amendments they recognize his right to freedom; they admit his citizenship; they are willing he shall vote, but—here comes in the strict construction—if to-night you find your dwelling surrounded by a masked and armed band of assassins, if your wife is beaten senseless before your eyes, if the torch is applied to your house and you taken off and hanged, there will be no punishment for this outrage and arson and murder, for no colored person can testify against a white man, nor do these amendments demand that they shall. We give you all they grant, but you take what is granted at your own risk. We are strict constructionists.

#### FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

If the Democracy favor a free press, they have been recently converted to the doctrine. I meet continually in the streets of Cincinnati the man who, assisted by his brother, dragged James D. Birney's press from his office at the corner of Seventh and Main streets. This man is an active Democrat, and would abandon his party instantly if he thought it favored free speech and a free press.

In the South at this moment thousands of Democrats are joined in Ku-Klux bands to put down free speech. Compelled to work secretly, they still work. The scourge, the torch, the pistol, the hangman's rope are the means they have chosen with which to combat free speech, and in vast regions of our country a complete reign of terror prevails.

Thus we find that the Union, a free press and a free speech are yet menaced, and if we are wise we will

white men. Every amendment or law which defines or guarantees the rights of black men, equally defines and guarantees the rights of white men.

The country torn by the ravages of a four year's war, during which billions of wealth were wasted, millions of men taken from the active pursuits of peaceful life, and tens of thousands slain, finds, under the wise administration of this party, all this waste being rapidly repaired, the public debt and the burden of taxes diminishing together, and peace prevailing throughout our borders.

#### STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Just what they mean by States' Rights it is hard to find out by their declarations, but their deeds make all plain enough. When they imprisoned citizens of sister States, entitled under the Constitution to the rights and immunities of the citizens of all the States, and drove away with violence and insults the agent sent to test in a peaceful manner, in the Federal Courts, the legality of that imprisonment, that was States' Rights. When they, by order of a Democratic postmaster, violated the privacy of the mails, that was States' Rights. When they abused and sometimes murdered peaceful travelers, who chanced to have about their persons copies of papers obnoxious to the community in which they were sojourning, that was States' Rights. When refusing to submit to a President called to the high votes office by the votes of a majority of his fellow-citizens, they rushed into that wild rebellion which covered our land with the graves of the bravest and best sons, that was States' Rights.

#### STATES' RIGHTS.

States' Rights mean the power to deprive citizens of the United States of their liberty, the power to deny them the right of testifying in courts of justice, the power to deny them the right of educating their children, the power to deny their right to travel from State to State, the power to prevent the opening of railway connections between distant commercial cities, all this it means and more that is baleful.

The conclusion from this is evident. If the reconstruction measures have been adopted by "force and fraud," then the Democrats, if they are honest, when they get into power will repudiate the whole affair, and put us back to where we were when Buchanan left the Presidential chair.

#### GENERAL GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

In this audience, composed so largely of colored men, I need not waste time in speaking of the merits of General Grant's administration. His cheerful recognition of our citizenship, and his quiet determination to enforce the reconstruction acts of Congress, have won for him such a place in our hearts that I have not yet seen the colored man who is not a Grant man. He has adhered to the declaration that he would have no policy to enforce in opposition to the will of the people. He has seemed as much honest in the administration of public affairs as is possible in a country where the system prevails of turning a man out of office as soon as he fully understands how to perform his duties.

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#### THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

Many are now found who assert that the time has come for breaking up the grand party organization which has won such great triumphs in the past twelve years. It is asserted that the old questions have been settled, that new ones have arisen, and that new organizations are needed to meet them. We cannot, of course, expect to maintain a living party upon dead issues; but before we disband it will be well enough to make sure that the issues are dead, to make sure that the enemy has abandoned the battle-field and finally and fully yielded the points in dispute.

The Republican party has fought to maintain the Union, the supremacy of the national Constitution and of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Has the Democratic party yielded that point? Jefferson Davis, who represents more democratic votes than any man in the nation, says they have not. In his speech at Atlanta, he declares: "I am not one of those who accept the situation. These cant phrases that we hear so much of about 'accepting the situation,' and about outrights having been submitted to the 'arbitration of the sword,' are but the excuses of cowards. I admit that power is so great that it would be folly to resist it, and therefore, I am in favor of myself being acquiescent and advise you to the same course; but I do not admit that our rights have ever been submitted to the arbitration of the sword." When Davis speaks of rights, of course he means States' rights. What other rights did any Southerner ever have or claim?

Look to the States controlled by the Democracy, and see what res-

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

stick by the Republican party till Jeff Davis accepts the situation and the most black or white voter in the land can approach the ballot-box without fear.

#### THE NEW DEMOCRATIC DEPARTURE.

Supposing the gentlemen who composed the convention of the Democratic party in June last to be in earnest, the question arises naturally, can they carry their party with them? Can the party whose chief inspiration is derived from abuse of the negro, be held together if that cause of inspiration is removed? Imagine a Democratic meeting where nothing can be said about thick lips, wooly heads and ebony skins. Where the Democratic mind can not be harrowed by pictures of beautiful white virgins forced into the arms of loving Othello. I don't think the thing can be done. Imagine anything strange and unnatural that you choose, but a Democratic party which upholds the Thirteenth Amendment, which forever prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, the Fourteenth Amendment which would make a citizen of Dred Scott if he were alive, and the Fifteenth Amendment which brings black men to the ballot-box, these cannot be imagined. The leopard will change his spots sooner. The leaders may resolve it, but they can't bring the rank and file to face the music, they will blake when the word is given to fall in. Nature in that case will be stronger than grace.

#### SHALL COLORED MEN DEMAND OFFICES?

Notwithstanding this grand record, there are to be found men who ask: "What has the Republican party done for colored men?" Members of the Democratic party are greatly exercised at the fact that in the North few or none of the colored people have been elected to office, and that even in the South they have received but insignificant official recognition.

#### NOW, I AM FREE TO DECLARE,

that in my opinion a consistent adherence to Republican principles demands that colored men shall be elevated to office by the party. I think a Northern constituency would honor itself by sending a colored man to Congress. I believe the day is not far distant when this will be done. In many places it can be done without peril to the ascendancy of the party, and where and when this can be done we should have candidates for office, but I am opposed to colored men making a demand for such action. I want one more triumph of the party and its principles in a Presidential election; I want one more Congress elected pledged to maintain the results of the war. I want the Democratic party to understand that there is no shadow of turning in the purpose of the American people to bury slavery and rebellion out of sight forever.

#### THE CONCLUSION FROM THIS IS EVIDENT.

If the reconstruction measures have been adopted by "force and fraud," then the Democrats, if they are honest, when they get into power will repudiate the whole of the American people to bury slavery and rebellion out of sight forever.

#### WHEN WE ARE FAIRLY OUT OF THE WOODS,

then when we are fairly out of the woods will be time enough to press our claims for office.

#### HAS THE TIME COME FOR DISBANDING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

Many are now found who assert that the time has come for breaking up the grand party organization which has won such great triumphs in the past twelve years. It is asserted that the old questions have been settled, that new ones have arisen, and that new organizations are needed to meet them. We cannot, of course, expect to maintain a living party upon dead issues; but before we disband it will be well enough to make sure that the issues are dead, to make sure that the enemy has abandoned the battle-field and finally and fully yielded the points in dispute.

#### THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS FOUGHT

to maintain the Union, the supremacy of the national Constitution and of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

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W. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

**U. S. GRANT.**

SUNDAY, AUG 20, 1871.

Mr. GEORGE E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

An editorial paragraph in our last issue contained several allusions to Speaker Carter's connection with and profits from a \$7000 printing contract given to the Cameron Times. We have been informed that Mr. Carter had no such connection with the Times, and the Times never had any such printing contract. We gladly make the correction.

**St. TAMMANY.**—By information received from this Parish yesterday, we learn that at a Convention held in Covington, July 29, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected to compose the Parish Committee for one year:

Jno. W. Huichinson—President.

W. B. Gray—Secretary.

Judge Howard Newell,

Wm. Taylor.

Henry Hazer.

All communications to the Committee should be addressed to Wm. B. Gray, Mandeville Post Office.

**OPP.** All the doubts that existed of the improbability of the colored veterans of the war of 1812, coming within the purview of the Act of Congress of February, 1871, providing for pensions, have been set at rest, by the payment two or three days ago, of three months' pension, to corporal Antoine Escott, who served in the company of Captain Poiree. Hon. R. H. Isabelle, United States pension agent, our informant, says, that it was a pleasant sight to see the octogenarian receive this testimony of his country's recognition of valuable services rendered in the hey-day of his life.

On our first page we copy, from the Cincinnati Commercial, an address delivered recently by Professor Peter H. Clark, which will form an entertaining topic for Sunday reading.

On Friday last we had the pleasure of an interview with Gen. Peyton, adjutant General of the Mississippi Militia.

The general gives a hopeful account of Republicanism in his State.

**DEPARTURES.**—During the last two or three days Hons. T. W. Conway, A. E. Barber, P. B. S. Pinchback Hon. H. C. Dibble and W. B. Barrett left the City, on a brief visit to the North.

**RATHER MODEST.**—A recent number of the Washington News contains the information that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., the renowned Massachusetts medicine manufacturer, will insist on payment by the British government for the destruction of medicines, "in gold and in dollars to the last cent." But not to be too hard on old John Bull, they would be willing to compromise, and they say "Give us Canada and we will call it even." In the same proportion of payment, we suppose England would require to possess the territory of a couple of planets like "The Earth" to pay off the Alabama claims. Give em—pills means Ayer.

Civil Sheriff C. S. Sauvignet has returned to the city, after placing his son in Howard University for education. Mr. Sauvignet is in good health and his usual cheerful humor and has resumed his duties.

### THE NATION AROUSED.

"Why hast thou disquieted me?" This is an appropriate interrogatory to submit to the clique who have succeeded in so extraordinary a manner in arousing the alarm and indignation of a previously calmly reposing Country. That the whole Country is aroused is patent, for from the moment that the telegraph flashed the startling intelligence over the land, that without the slightest indications of disturbance warranting Federal interference, without the remotest danger to Republican liberty, without request of any one, outside of the clique, without an appeal to the ample and efficient police power of the State to check or prepare to repress any disturbance that might have been apprehended, from that moment to the present one, the soul of the entire American nation has been profoundly stirred. The entire Press, that palladium of a people's rights, has with one united voice lifted up its tones of denunciation against the enormous outrage and abuse of a "little brief authority." Democratic, Conservative and Republican newspapers are standing shoulder to shoulder, and in serried ranks confront and give uncompromising battle to the invaders of a people's rights, the disturbers of a nation's tranquillity. The issue cannot be doubtful. "The highest authority," under whose great shelter designing men sought to protect themselves from the fury of the "pitiless storm" that threatened them, has repudiated their conduct. The responsibility has been narrowed down to an individual Federal appointee—United States Marshal Packard. On his expanded shoulders now rest the blame of this great wrong. Like Atlas he is doomed to bear the incumbent weight of this world of odium. Unlike Atlas, he cannot sustain it.

But "why" has this enormity been committed? Obviously, two answers are given. One, by the friends and supporters of Messrs. Packard & Co., and one, by their opposers.

The friends of the perpetrators of the outrage, urge as their strongest arguments, that they would unquestionably have had "no show" under ordinary circumstances. That the State Government would have made use of its power and patronage in the sole interest of its friends, to the utter exclusion of all the opponents of the Governor; and therefore they were compelled in their own interest and for the protection of their friends and allies to hold the convention in a place where the State with all its rights and with all its powers would be ignored and could be easily controlled.

The plan was good enough, but it lacked the essentials of legality and right, to sustain it when challenged. But suppose we admit the plea. Who constituted those busy-bodies, the custodians of the rights and privileges of the Republicans of Louisiana? Suppose that every word they allege be true; where do they derive their authority for federal interference at all in the peaceable squabbles inside the ranks of the Republican Party? Say they from Congress. We say advisedly, that it was never in the contemplation of Congressional Legislators that such an interpretation could be put on the Act authorizing Federal intervention in State elections. And the head of the National Administration repudiates the unauthorized acts *in toto*. So then, that the best reasons which can be alleged, are groundless and the self constituted protectors of rights which were not in danger, find that they have not only performed a thankless task, but are likely to suffer for their gratuitous interposition.

The antagonists of the clique understand fully the reasons for the attempt at withdrawal of the Convention from State influence or even State police control, and they also understand that this very withdrawal from the province of the State must insure the vitiation of all the acts pretended to have been performed for the State. There can be no legality in holding a State Convention in a place constructed as far from Louisiana as Washington, and in view of the demonstrated utter unworthiness of such leaders, and in view of the Representative character, the legality of the claims, and the justice of the cause, there is no doubt that the National Republican Representatives will long be heard from to the satisfaction of all lovers of Republicanism.

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### "SHAMELESS INDECENCY."

United States marshal S. B. Packard is wriggling himself into grotesque attitudes and ludicrous positions, with such remarkable celerity, that we are getting apprehensive of his suffering from an attack of *tetanus*, premonitory of dissolution. It has been suggested to us that he is dying a *suicide*.

When it became known that the late State Central Committee determined on holding their Convention in the Customhouse, and would invoke the aid of United States troops for the purpose of intimidating delegates to the Convention in the stern advocacy of what they conceived to be their rights, and of scaring off multitudes who did not desire the least proximity to, or contact with "soldiers," a committee of prominent gentlemen waited on him and were informed of the truth of the report, and were told by him, that in using the troops he was acting under "the highest authority." This representation of what Mr. Packard said to Hons. H. C. Dibble, H. J. Campbell, and W. R. Fish, was published and remains uncontradicted. But it now appears from Mr. Packard's letter to the *N. Y. Tribune*, that he had no idea of President Grant, as the highest authority for the use of a part of the Army of the United States. Oh no! "I"—"Big Ingum" me—"I made a requisition on General Reynolds &c;" and this actually seems to be the highest authority for the use of the soldiers on the memorable Aug. 9, 1871.

Now, in the name of common decency, does Mr. Packard possess the hardihood to endeavor to impose on popular credulity, to the extent of inducing any body to believe, that when he informed "the dissenters from the State Convention;" as he complacently styles the committee who visited him—that he was acting under the very highest authority, he meant and expected his listeners to believe that he was referring to the "highest authority" of S. B. Packard himself? Certainly not. He took up a false position in the first instance, attacked in it, he fortifies it by fraud and misrepresentation; and now called to account for these, he still descends to further misrepresentation and downright falsehood.

There is no palliation nor extenuation for the list of offences. Mr. Packard seeks to lessen the enormity of the usurpation by dwindling the number of soldiers to "forty men." This excuse is so flimsy and puny as not to deserve further notice than to say, those forty men served on that day for the purpose that the whole army could not have exceeded. The other ridiculous statement, that they were there to protect public property is denied by one little incident. When there appeared some danger of a collision between the factions, in a neighborhood and locality where the sacred "property" of the United States was in no possible danger, and hardness of their hearts to indulge their idiosyncrasies in their own way and to their hearts content.

There is a radical objection in our minds to the whole thing. The community is not ripe enough, as a whole to receive with favor this description of "object teaching." Our people are too near to the facts to have their risibles excited over caricatures of this sort. Sympathy, knowledge and experience bind them too closely to the object ridiculed to permit them disinterestedly to witness the sight with smiles. Nevertheless we lift no more warning voice against the short-sighted policy, and our contemporary of the News will thus understand the cause of our silence on this subject.

### THE TREATY AT WASHINGTON.

Our readers are aware that under the treaty recently entered into in Washington, between the United States Government, and the Government of Great Britain, arbitration and essential differences between the advocates of the respective wings of our unfortunate party in this State.

And now here comes personally Gen'l. James Longstreet with testimony, against this attempt to supersede State authority by the premature intervention of the Federal Commission will sit at Geneva.

On the part of the United States, Hon. Charles Francis Adams has been appointed arbitrator, and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Agent. No Counsel has yet been named.

England has appointed Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Arbitrator, with Lord Tenterden and Prof. Montague Bernard, Assistants.

Sir Roundell Palmer as Counsel. No Agent has been named by the British Government.

The New York Tribune furnishes the following sketches of two of the Englishmen:

CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN.

The Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Bart, is a son of Mr. Alexander Cockburn, formerly British Minister in Columbia. He was born in 1802, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge and was graduated LL.B. in 1829. Mr. Cockburn was called to the bar of the Middle Temple, and went the Western Circuit. In 1841 he became Queen's Counsel, and soon entered on a lucrative practice. During the rail road mania of 1846, he obtained a

large share of the Parliamentary legal business created by the numerous railroad companies applying for charters. It is believed that Marshal Packard, Collector Casey and others will be promptly removed by the President.

### OPEN TO ALL.

An erroneous idea seems to have obtained some currency and belief that the columns of the LOUISIANIAN are or would be closed against the publication of matter reflecting unfavorably on "our side of the house." Several of our friends have approached us on this subject. In order to remove any false impression on this question, we beg distinctly and emphatically to state that our paper, is a free and independent one. We conduct no partisan journal. Any contributor who avoids offensive personality, is welcome to the use of our columns, and if those who desire to have matter appear in our paper, conform to the terms and regulations on which newspapers publish, our columns will be found to be "open to all and influenced by none."

There are one or two points to be understood with reference to newspapers. An independent newspaper, binds itself to permit any one who conforms to its regulations, to speak through its columns to the Public. They necessarily foresee that there will be those seeking the use of this medium, who differ with themselves and hence do not desire to tell their readers that the Editor does not necessarily endorse the views of writers he prints for, nor is he to be held responsible for the opinions expressed. This responsibility of course, does not refer to penal consequences because in Courts of Justice the "publisher" is equally liable to penalties with the "writer."

We have deemed it necessary to say this much on the subject for the benefit of many of our friends to whose watchful solicitude we are indebted for the information, and for whose satisfaction we have indicated the foregoing.

### THE RED RIVER NEWS.

of August 12, in commenting on objectionable and offensive caricatures in the *Mitrailleur*, specially invites the LOUISIANIAN to "make a note of it." Our brother of the *News* has without doubt seen the "note" we made of this matter not long since, and hence his request. We have pointed out to the conductors of the *Mitrailleur* the unwise and unadvisable course of the *News* in publishing such a caricature. We have said let us disown such, and go on in our purpose to conquer the common enemy. For we hold that the unity of the party is far more important than the promotion of the interest of any one man, who ever he may be. Our purpose has been, among other things, to warn our political friends against the danger of disunion.

Our effort is to hold the party together by persuading all to advocate sound principles, and to condemn unsound ones.

And when a man is found outside of this line of duty, outside of the fealty to party, to compel him, by outspoken objections, to return to that fealty, or if he persists in his wayward course, then to expose him, and thus render him forever harmless for evil, by teaching others to avoid his example.

We are opposed to divisions of the party either here or elsewhere, in the State. We advocate no divisions anywhere, either in the State or Parish organizations. (And if every organization is like the Parish of Assumption there will be no division.) Let there be a oneness of purpose. Select the best and trust men for positions in all cases. We want to see no Warmoth men, "nor Dunn men, or Carter men, or Customhouse clique, but Republicans everywhere, men who will adhere closely to Republican principles through all oppositions, and who favor putting these principles into practice. We want to see the Northern, Southern, and colored Republicans all United into one phalanx marching against the foe. We want this to be compact and determined that no man can get out of the ranks without being brought to with a "halt" and placed back where he belongs. Pure Republican principles carried into practice, a united party, and a determined purpose to conquer are our watch words, and with those doctrines carried out, Louisiana is good for the Republican Party by at least thirty-five or forty thousand majority in 1872.

As Assumption Chronicler.

### "THE WIT, HUMOR AND PHILOSOPHY OF RECONSTRUCTION."

George M. Arnold, Esq., well known during the war as a correspondent from the South for the Anglo-American as "Mike" the *Cincinnati Citizen* as "Ichopitonos," is now preparing for delivery, this fall, a lecture entitled as above. Thirty-eight years at the South has given Colonel Arnold rare opportunities—and we have no hesitancy in saying that he is naturally calculated to please most any audience. His subject is one that our people in the North should be made familiar with, and we trust that he will be liberally heard during the fall.

Mr. Arnold's address is Greensboro, N. C.

house party, is responsible, and that one fact ought to defeat the Casey wing. No one will believe for a moment that any such issue of military power was authorized from Washington, and no right-minded man will hesitate to condemn it. The result of the day's proceedings was to make the split between the two factions complete. Governor Warmoth and his friends came in quiet, good order to attend the meeting, but were denied admittance, and at once adjourned to the usual place of holding conventions, where they appointed a Congressional Committee and passed resolutions condemning the abuse of the military power by the Dunn party. The federal clique, on the other hand, proceeded to select another State Central Committee, and to pass resolutions denouncing Governor Warmoth as not being the acknowledged exponent of the Republican party of Louisiana. What will be the result can only be guessed. It is still a year before the State elects a Governor, and before that time it is to be hoped that the break will be smoothed over and all local difficulties healed.

### CUSTOMHOUSE OUTRAGES.

#### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Louisiana Republicans are in a deplorable state of confusion and anarchy. Two parties—one under the lead of Federal appointees, and another led by state officers—are wrangling over the political machinery of the party. Two conventions were organized yesterday by the Warmoth or State party, leaving the other after being repelled at the Customhouse Convention by the presence of U. S. soldiers. Whatever may be the real merits of the quarrel, it must be confessed that the conduct of the Casey wing in bringing a political convention into so unsuitable a place as the Customhouse, for the sake of getting a plausible plea for engaging United States troops to protect it, is not to be justified on any possible pretext. This action of the anti-Warmoth party is defended in a Washington despatch: but we should be sorry to believe that any influential officials at the capital sanctioned the proceedings.

[From the Washington Dispatch.]

#### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

To the Editor of the Chronicle: I observe an article in reference to the delegation from Louisiana who are expected here in a few weeks, representing the "Republican" party of the State, to lay before the President the protest of our people against the anti-slavery and ex-official action of James Casey and his ilk. You state, sir, that "This business of politicians running to the President every time they fail to carry a point, we should think, was about run in the ground."

Sir, the loyal people of Louisiana have failed to carry no point. We have exposed our lives against those whom early education and family training have succeeded in making enemies. We are natives of Louisiana, and we passed through the fiery ordeal of July 30, 1866, and stood face to face with the men whom the Illinois collector of the port of New Orleans subsequently rewarded by positions in the Customhouse. We or our delegates were permitted to enter, although they presented certificates of election as delegates to the convention. We trust that Marshal Packard's statement that he had "authority from President Grant to use the Customhouse as a place of meeting for the convention, and to bring the United States troops there for its protection," will prove unfounded. We can not think President Grant would pursue a course so utterly suicidal. He has hopes for a renomination, but he can not be so insane as to imagine that the members of the Republican party will permit any man to be forced upon them as their nominee for President at the point of the bayonet.

Our effort is to hold the party together by persuading all to advocate sound principles, and to condemn unsound ones.

And when a man is found outside of this line of duty, outside of the fealty to party, to compel him, by outspoken objections, to return to that fealty, or if he persists in his wayward course, then to expose him, and thus render him forever harmless for evil, by teaching others to avoid his example.

It is not quite easy, at this distance, to determine just how much cause for alarm there may be in the strife which has this week resulted in an open rupture between the two wings of the Republican party of Louisiana. The case as it stands may be explained in brief words. It is the old struggle between the outs and the ins, the ones striving to get in, the ins striving to remain where they are. One party, headed by Governor Warmoth, represents the State government, the local interests of Louisiana; the other, led by Lieutenant Governor Dunn and Collector Casey, is understood to represent the administration and its influences. Governor Warmoth has now been in office three years, and has shown himself an able Governor, and a consummate political leader. Even his enemies confess that no man in the South could adequately fill his place as the head and front of Republicanism in Louisiana. During his administration he has sought, as far as lay in his power, to conciliate and soften the asperity between the two political parties of the State, and in so doing, has, in some cases, gone so far on the side of good nature as to incur the criticism of the more radical members of his party. Gradually, there has grown up a feud between the Warmoth party and the extreme wing of Republicans, which has terminated in an open rupture of serious import. In the disturbance of Wednesday last the Warmoth party clearly had law and order on their side. The opposition called a convention to elect a State Central Committee, fixing the place of meeting in the United States Customhouse, in order that the building might be from first to last under the control of federal officers. A gang of deputy marshals were in charge of the hall, and two companies of United States troops, under arms, were stationed within call. For all this uncalled-for display of force, the anti-Warmoth or Custom-

house party, is responsible, and that one fact ought to defeat the Casey wing. No one will believe for a moment that any such issue of military power was

# THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

tunity of sending their children to a free public school. It renders the laborer far more contented to know that his children are fitting themselves for the advanced positions of life.—*Lafourche Times*.

**THROWN FROM A BUGGY.**—Two Gentlemen Killed.—Between six or seven o'clock last evening Leon Ber and Jacob Schulz were driving along Old Levee street in a double buggy, when a locomotive began to blow off steam, which frightened the horses so badly that they ran away, throwing both gentlemen to the ground with great violence. Mr. Ber died in a few minutes and Captain Schulz was so seriously injured that he died in about two hours after. Mr. Ber resided at the corner of Greatmen and Spain streets, and kept a grocery in the same locality. Captain Schulz at one time commanded the tugboat Gladiator, and lived near Mr. Ber. Republican.

**WELL ANSWERED.**—On a certain occasion, a noted infidel borrowed a sum of money from the late Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield, Mass. When he came to pay it, he thought to pose the doctor by argument from the Bible.

"You ought not to take interest for this money, for the Jews were forbidden to take usury."

"Oh! no," said the doctor, "you forget. The Jews were forbidden to take usury from their own people, but they were allowed to take money from the heathen."

The application was to direct to be mistaken, and the man was willing to drop the argument and pay the money.

## COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Aug. 19—11:30 A. M.  
COTTON.—The market opened with a moderately fair inquiry, but the movement was interrupted by unfavorable New York advices, and the sales are confined to a few small lots at previous prices.

The offerings are light, and holders are firm in their pretensions.

Yesterday's business embraced 1450 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Exchange Listed Figures.
Low Ordinary	13@132
Good Ordinary	14@145
Low Middling	15@164
Good Middling	16@175
Strict Middling	17@185
Good Middling	18@195
SUGAR:	
Good Fair, 7 lb.	12@
Yellow Clarified	12@
Fair	10@
Fine Fair	12
White	13@
MOLASSES:	
Reboiled, plantation, 30¢ gallon.	30¢
Reboiled, refined	30@40
Golden Syrup	\$1 00
FLOUR:	
Superfine	4 75
Double extra	6 25
Treble extra	6 50
Good Extra	
Choice Extra	7 25, and 7 50
Good Treble Extra	7 50
CORN:	
Red, Yellow mixed, 3 bushel.	—
Choices Yellow	71@ 66
Mixed	—
Yellow	80
White	79
Choice White, in Dundees	80
St. Charles county White	80
Mixed, in poor order	—
OATS:	
St. Louis, 3 bushel.	68@ 57
Galen.	—
BRAN:	
100 lbs.	1 05
HAY:	
Western, 3 ton	36 00
Choice	—
FORK:	
Market is very dull.	
Summer-cured Mess.	
Winter-packed Mess.	
Retailing	15 25@ 15 25
BACON:	
Breakfast	10@104
Shoulders	7@
Clear rib sides	10
Clear sides	9@
Sugar-cured Hams	14@154
LARD:	
Tierces, 3 lb.	11
Kegs, 3 lb.	11@14
ICE:	
Louisiana, prime	9@
ordinary	8@
common	7@
India	8@
ESCOLIENTES:	
Potatoes, 3 lb.	85 00
Onions	5 00
Apples	2 50@ 3 00
WHISKY:	
Indiana rectified, 3 gal.	95
Cincinnati	1 50
Bourbon, pure	1 35
CORN MEAL.—Is in light supply and firm at \$4 00 per bushel on the Levee and \$4 50 from store.	
DRY-SALT MEAT, 3 lb.	6@ 7

## For Rent.

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CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.

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CLOTHING.

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Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. State rooms secured at General Office, 104 Common Street.

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Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumbrian rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

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RATES.

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part is paid to the national Constitution, or the laws made in pursuance thereof. Look to the State of Kentucky, where the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill are cogently set at nought; where, except in a few localities, education is denied to the colored people, where the Ku-Klux murderer men in the streets of her capital and are discharged, where government agents are driven from their work by armed mobs which the local authorities refuse to control. Look to Tennessee, where in an evil hour owing to the Republican dissensions that party has come into power, and instantly school-houses for the education of the poor are closed, and school teachers disappear.

The resolutions of the Democratic platform adopted at Columbus, on the 2d of June last, hint at the doctrine of the sovereignty of the States as strongly as they dare in this region, for you can drive a Democrat from any doctrine of his party but this. You can drive him from a worship of the foreign vote to Know-Nothingism, you can drive him from hard money to greenbacks you can drive him from free trade to a protective tariff you can make him forget the doctrine of manifest destiny and oppose the annexation of new and valuable territory, but you cannot make him forget this fundamental principle of his organization.

But the measure of General Grant's administration which brings out the heartiest Democratic abuse, and at the same time demands our heartiest support, is the bill passed in April last giving the President power to protect the loyal people of the South against the organized bands of assassins.

They gnash their teeth at this righteous enactment, and denounce it as a tyrannical invasion of the rights of the States. To their minds the fact that the black loyalists of the South gained their liberty in spite of the efforts of the Democracy to keep them in chains is a sufficient reason for murdering them. Why will these blacks accept the freedom that has been given them? Why will they permit their prejudices to be aroused in behalf of the party which gave them liberty? Why will they madly vote the Republican ticket? What else can the Democracy of the South do under the circumstances than administer the scourge to the misguided black Republican till he dies, or send him out of life by the speedier instrumentality of the pistol, bullet or the hangman's rope? What else can the Northern Democracy do than deny the murderer at first, and when it is proven apologize for it? The Democracy of the North declares the Ku-Klux Bill to be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, although that instrument was framed to "insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty." In their opinion, when a State permits citizens to be driven from the polls by armed violence, when it permits arson, brutal outrage and murder to run riot, until in whole regions of the country men dare not sleep in their homes lest they be seized by masked bands of assassins and murdered, for the General Government to interfere for the protection of these victims is an infringement of the rights of the murderers.

There never was a more needed or more righteous law, and the Republican party can have no better question to present to the people for sanction than this.

It is the glorious mission of our party to protect the weak against the strong, and the people will sustain it so long as it continues to perform that duty.

STATE POLITICS.

It must not be forgotten that this fall we selected our State and county officers. That the Republicans will triumph, if they try, no one doubts. So far, in the platforms of the Democratic party, and the speeches of their orators, I find no charges brought against the Republicans for their administration of State affairs. This is well. If anything was wrong they surely would have informed us.

The honorable gentleman, who has for two terms filled the post of Governor, declines a third election. All men in the State, Republicans and Democrats, can unite in saying, "Well done, good and faithful servant." The gentleman whom we have chosen as our candidate is every way worthy of the honor we intend to bestow. Born in the glorious old State of New Hampshire, where a love of freedom is imbibed with the mother's milk, he early learned that no man can be truly free so long as his brother man is a slave. This idea grew with him to paroxysm in the way of lightning. — *Rapides Gazette*.

slavery contest he was always on the side of freedom. When the war came, at the head of a gallant band, many of whom died that you and I might be free, he went to the battle field. His record there is glorious. Performing faithfully and gallantly his duty, whether in the camp or field, he was at last borne from the front with a wound that caused the loss of his leg. Since then he has filled positions of honor and trust, elected thereto by a grateful people, always with credit to himself, and profit to the State. A better choice could not have been made, and we will carry him in triumph to the Governor's chair at the October election.

Finally, friends, we cannot better celebrate the Fifteenth Amendment than by resolving that we will stand by the Republican party until its great mission is accomplished, and regulated liberty and peace shall prevail through all the bounds of our great republic.

By the time Mr. Clark concluded the steamboats were whistling for passengers, the purpose being to have all aboard and pass over "Four-mile Bar" before night fall, as the boats' "stuck" on the way up.

A carefully prepared address by Rev. Philip Toliver, now of Portsmouth, formerly of Cincinnati, was necessarily cut off, and after a brief concluding speech by Dr. A. Meek, the re-embarkation commenced. The grove at this time, say half-past 5 o'clock, presented a singularly animated and unusual appearance. The novelty of so many colored people, all well dressed and all well behaved, moving in dense masses through the trees, and chatting and laughing until the woods resounded with a mighty buzz and hum, was exceedingly enjoyable for one of the Caucasian race, knowing the ordeal through which these once despised and down-trodden people passed to the fullness and blessedness of American citizenship. Indeed, the celebration, although not as well managed as it might have been, was a happy success, and will not go far to enhance the public respect for our colored people, and increase and exalt that self-respect from which true manhood springs and citizenship is maintained.

#### WEATHER AND CROPS.

Nothing could be finer for the harvesting than the weather at present. Just enough rain, and no more.

The rice crop will be the finest for years. The planters are unanimous in the belief, that if nothing unfavorable occurs, till the crop is in, it will be the largest and best they ever had.

It is now conceded by the best inspectors that Pointe-a-la-Hache rice is ahead of all others.

The corn crop is larger this year than last year.

Cane looks splendid.

The planters are all busy cutting the new crop. They all look in the humor and show, by their free and easy air, what they think of their coming harvest. — *Empire Parish*.

We had a terrific storm on Monday last. Thunder and lightning was "all the go." We crossed "old Red" during its prevalence, and got completely "ducked" and almost lightning struck, but we finally arrived safe in port. Some considerable damage was done during its visit to our quiet town, the quarter section of the top corner of the Ice House Hotel was completely riddled and knocked down, as the sidewalk completely showed the next morning.

We also learn that two men in travelling down bayou Rapides, while the storm was raging, "took to a tree" for shelter, the lightning struck the tree and both were killed instantly. An inquest was held by Coroner Wood, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above statement.

Since writing the above we learn from Coroner Wood that the two men killed on Bayou Rapides were named Francis Neil and Pierson Shook, who, from papers found on their persons were from Canada West near the city of Toronto. We also learn that after the storm A. N. Ogden Jr. and C. R. Hayworth Esq., went out of their homes to see what damages had been done by the storm and found these two men standing on their feet in the hollow of a large sycamore tree near the Long plantation. From appearance of the bodies when found it is to be supposed that they never felt the pains of death. This is one of the most remarkable occurrences that has ever taken place in our parish in the way of lightning. — *Rapides Gazette*.

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A carefully prepared address by Rev. Philip Toliver, now of Portsmouth, formerly of Cincinnati, was necessarily cut off, and after a brief concluding speech by Dr. A. Meek, the re-embarkation commenced. The grove at this time, say half-past 5 o'clock, presented a singularly animated and unusual appearance. The novelty of so many colored people, all well dressed and all well behaved, moving in dense masses through the trees, and chatting and laughing until the woods resounded with a mighty buzz and hum, was exceedingly enjoyable for one of the Caucasian race, knowing the ordeal through which these once despised and down-trodden people passed to the fullness and blessedness of American citizenship. Indeed, the celebration, although not as well managed as it might have been, was a happy success, and will not go far to enhance the public respect for our colored people, and increase and exalt that self-respect from which true manhood springs and citizenship is maintained.

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